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No. 17,017

號八廿月一十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

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Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,307.

1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000,  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
2—Profit and Loss Account £3,337,047  
3—Life and Annuity Funds £7,567,590  
Sinking Fund Account £125,230

£23,970,307

Reversion Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593  
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Other Receipts £73,940

£25,530,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

### WEEK ENDS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
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an hour.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
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time stated in the Company's time tables,  
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A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics  
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Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and  
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When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth-  
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Price \$1.25 per bottle.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance.  
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

**THE WAR.**

**TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE BRITISH THRUST.**

ANOTHER COUNTER-ATTACK  
REPULSED.

London, Nov. 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
"We repulsed another counter-attack against the north-east corner of Bourlon Wood."  
The weather is wet and stormy.

**THE POSITION ON THE BATTLE FRONT.**

London, Nov. 27.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states that the German resistance to the south-west of Cambrai has stiffened to a point at which our progress is necessarily a matter of hard fighting. The enemy has received a staggering blow but has now had time to recover somewhat from the first effects of it, therefore his communications are good here and he can concentrate reinforcements fairly rapidly.

We have won positions of supreme value and the Germans are bound, at least, to desperately endeavour to exact a larger toll of casualties for our retention of the gains.

An outstanding feature of the past week is that the vaunted invincibility of the Hindenburg defences had been easily crushed through. Henceforth the Germans will not be able to say that any part of their laborious lines of resistance is safe. It is a fact of enormous importance at a time when it was a serious matter for the enemy to have more of his reserves tied down; moreover, it is not likely that the Germans in Flanders are feeling very confident.

**THE HABITUAL BAD FAITH OF THE GERMAN STAFF.**

LYING GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The French newspapers are now permitted to "publish enemy communications in extenso."

A semi-official commentator, dealing with yesterday's German communiqué, says that the contents show the habitual bad faith of the German Staff. As an example, the communiqué speaks of numerous British attacks being "repulsed with heavy losses." The truth is that these operations have mostly been invented in order that the Germans may gain easy credit. Similarly, the communiqué states that a French attack, between Samogneux and Anglemont failed, which is also untrue.

**AMERICAN WEEKLY WAR REVIEW**

**THE DOMINATING FEATURE OF THE SITUATION.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The Secretary of War, in his weekly review, pays a high tribute to the British successes. He states: "The situation is dominated by the spectacular success of the British thrust towards Cambrai. By adopting new tactical methods and daringly conceived strategy, the British have won more ground than either belligerent has gained, in the same time, on the Western Front."

**SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION BY THE FRENCH.**

A French communiqué states:—  
"We carried out a successful local operation, yesterday evening, to the north of Hill 244."

On the morning of the 26th, the French reduced an enemy strong point, fully equipped with machine guns, obtained on November 25.

**THE SPIRIT OF GERMANY.**

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, speaking at Norwich, said that where Germany was concerned the spirit which existed in that country was that no law, morality or religion could prevent them from committing any crime, however hideous, provided it was thought to be in the interests of Germany. That was the spirit which we had to fight. There could be no safety for us until Germany was finally beaten. Some people believed that the German people had a desire for peace. One test of that was whether they were willing to restore Belgium, and to indemnify Belgium for the outrages committed upon her. The Germans had been challenged to answer this as a test of their peace sincerity, but no reply had been received from the German Government, and no one, therefore, could doubt that the spirit of the German Government to-day is precisely what it was when they rushed Europe into war. Unless that spirit was changed, we would be criminals if we thought any lasting peace could be made with a power of that kind. The first of our war aims is and must be victory.

Referring to the operations in France, Lord Robert Cecil said, for the last two years there had never been a battle between the British troops and the Germans in which the Germans had not been forced to give ground. "I cannot question or doubt the conviction which I know is held by those who are best able to judge—the Commanders of our Armies in France. They only ask for a fair field and no favour and they are quite sure they can beat the Germans every time. We have practically acquired every one of the German Colonies and our victories in Palestine must surely give the Germans cause to think. Then there is Mesopotamia. Wherever we look we may, at any rate, say that the Germans do not occupy one square inch of British territory. Regarding the blockade, I know it has its critics, but I venture to say, with a sense of responsibility, that there has been no achievement of the kind in the whole world's history equalling our blockade. We have accomplished the most rigid blockade ever established, and I rightly maintain that we have never infringed the principle of international law, which we went to war to defend."

**FRENCH EX-MINISTER TO BE SENT FOR TRIAL.**

AN ALLEGED TRAITOR

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Committee of the Chamber has decided to send M. Malvy, the ex-Minister of the Interior, for trial. It is unofficially alleged that M. Malvy, while holding the office of Minister of the Interior, informed the enemy of all military and diplomatic projects, especially the attack at Chemin-des-Dames, and that he also provoked or encouraged mutiny in the Army.

M. Malvy's resignation on September 1 was the culmination of a sensational affair which originated in the arrest of M. Almeyra, the editor of a political newspaper, called the "Revue Socialiste," published in Paris, on a charge of revealing a big scheme supposed to have come from General M. Almeyra, who was a friend of M. Malvy, the former Minister of the Interior, and who was alleged to have been in communication with the enemy.

(Continued on Page 2.)







## Hughes & Hough

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th November, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE FOLLOWING CHINESE PORCELAINS, PATRIOTICALLY PRESENTED FOR SALE.

The proceeds of which are to be paid to the Heather Day Fund.

Pair large Light Blue and White Vases, Fair large Dark Blue Hawthorne Vases, Kanghi.

1 Fair Mirror Black, Yungching, 1 5-Coloured Vase, do.

1 Blue and White Ginger Jar, Kanghi, 1 Fokien Pot, Kanghi.

1 Red and Gold Vase with Marbles, 5-coloured.

1 Fair Rice Bowls, 1 Small Blue and White Vase and another.

1 Flat Vase pale green and gold, 1 Coffee coloured Vase, Kwangtung Vase.

1 Modern 6-coloured Vase, 1 Blue and White small Vase.

1 Japanese Kaga Vase, 1 Salmon and White Vase.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1917. 2325

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 1st December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Comprising:—

Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, &c., Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge (good quality), Prints, Hollands, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill, Flannel, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Socks, Boys Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, a few pairs White Lace Curtains, &c.

Also

Over-cost Lengths, a number of pairs of Gent's Boots and Shoes, comprising Black and Tan Boots and Shoes, White Kid Rubber Soled Shoes, Dress Shoes, several Sets of Picnic Baskets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1917. 2334

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WHO SELL Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices or all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Drugs, etc. etc. etc., China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils, etc. etc. etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Remittance from £10 upwards.

Consignment of Produce Sold on Account.

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### HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the

CHINA MAIL.

## AUCTION.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

N.O. 8. 299.—It is hereby notified that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

### PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Test Tze Mui No. 9	12.02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4	73.90	3,300
Hok On No. 6	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Tok No. 7	6.70	700
Do. No. 8	4.60	1,800
Ma Tau Tok No. 10	1.24	300
Jordan Road No. 10	4.43	1,000
Yamau No. 11	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	3.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 & 13	10.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21 & 22	3.90	800
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30	24.56	2,700
Sai Tau Wan Nos. 1-15	16.53	600
Lymun Nos. 1-25	26.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12	4.29	1,200

## INTIMATIONS



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## U.S. OFFICIALS IN GERMANY.

CONSULS AND THEIR WIVES INSULTED.

TREATED TO "LEMON BATHS."

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, American correspondent in Germany during the war, until he returned with Ambassador Gerard, gives some interesting new facts of German outrages on American officials and their wives prior to the American declaration of war.

After describing the German decision to give travellers passing the German frontier a "lemon bath," i.e., make them strip and submit to be rubbed over with a cut-lemon—for, sometimes "it was said, spies had made of important fortifications drawn in invisible ink on their backs or the soles of their feet"—he continues:—

For many months this was the ordinary experience of most travellers going in and out of Germany. It was the innocent beginning of a practice that developed into an atrocity, and so aroused the United States Government that, on January eighteenth, Secretary of State Lansing cabled Ambassador James W. Gerard a confidential ultimatum. This was not pressed, however, because President Wilson learned the day before that Germany intended to break the pledges that were given six months earlier in the Sussex case.

### LEMON BATHS.

No nation would have objected to the lemon baths or to the detention and examination of its citizens had the German Government not extended its ruthlessness to this branch of its military organisation. Instead of treating all

nationalities alike, it discriminated against Americans. United States Consuls and their wives were, time and again, subjected to such indignities at the German border that it was evident the German Government had a particular grudge against American officials. In the same note, referred to above, Secretary Lansing threatened to withdraw all Consuls in Germany unless the practice of stripping and torturing representatives of our Government was discontinued. The note is published in another part of this article.

This kind of "lightness" made its appearance at the German border stations last Fall. In September I was going from Copenhagen to Berlin with a group of Americans. When the ferry docked at Warnemünde we hurried into the sheds and gave our passports; as was required, to a soldier, who sent them to the bureau of the Intelligence Department established there. As our names were called we entered the large room where the baggage was examined. Completing this, we were taken into separate rooms, where we were forced to undress—and receive a lemon bath.

At Warnemünde, where several American Consuls and their wives were insulted, there are two main examination rooms. Suspicious women matrons take charge of the women travellers, while soldiers do the searching of the men here, as they do at Berthelm. Again I passed the examination and was comfortably seated in the Berlin train, waiting on a siding, under heavy guard. Among my fellow travelling companions were a young American business man and his wife, who resided in Berlin. The husband had reached the train with little difficulty. He was in his compartment reading when he heard the shrieks of a woman. Looking out of the car window he saw his wife emerging from the shed door, in a hysterical condition, supported by two German soldiers.

### A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

He brought her into the compartment. It was a painful experience to see this woman, who a little while before had been enthusiastic and cheerful, now in a state of collapse, hair down her back, dress partially unbuttoned, shoes untied—weeping and moaning. An American physician in the party gave her a narcotic, and she slept until we reached Berlin. For ten days afterwards she was in the care of physicians.

The story that this American husband reported to the Embassy the next day is so revolting that decency forbids publication of his entire report. It is one of many instances officially reported to the State Department where German Government officials were indecent.

The woman had entered the searching room and was ordered to undress. Being thirty she asked for a drink, but before she was permitted to touch the glass the huge woman official asked her to open her mouth. Every filling in her teeth was examined to see if it was not a spy device.

Her husband, who was with her, was also searched, and his pockets were turned out. He was then ordered to strip and was rubbed over with a cut-lemon.

When she persisted in her refusal the inspectors closed the door for a conference. At last the woman was ordered to dress. The soldiers were ordered to assist her to the train, where the frantic husband met her.

This is the sort of treatment that Germany gave certain American travellers, several months before diplomatic relations were broken. An investigation by United States officials showed that these practices were directed against Americans. Ambassador Gerard cabled full details to the Secretary of State.

On December 30, 1916, Mr. Gerard was called to the Foreign Office and handed a Note by Secretary of State Zimmermann, notifying the American Government officially that American Consuls and their families would be granted no courtesies at the frontier. Doctor Zimmermann stated that the General Staff had sent instructions to the border to search all American travellers. The Ambassador asked for a copy of the instructions as issued by the General Staff, but it was refused.

### A DISGUSTING EXAMINATION.

In the meantime Consul-General Julius G. Lay, in Berlin, had been granted a vacation, but he telegraphed the department that he would not leave and then return later unless the Berlin Government assured him that he would not be subjected to border indignities. The department called the attention of the German Government through Mr. Gerard, to the situation, but the Foreign Office replied that inasmuch as the instructions were given by the army they could not be changed.

In his official report Mr. Gerard said:— "American Consuls are being subjected to the most disgusting examination at the border, while some unofficial American travellers are being granted every courtesy, being exempted in many cases from search."

On eighteenth January, Mr. Lansing sent the following Note to Berlin. The communication was not published at the time because this Government was doing everything possible to prevent the German Government from forcing us into the war by breaking its pledge to warn all ships and save passengers and crews:—

"The indignities to which American Consular officers and members of their families have been subjected by German officials at the frontier have caused the Department of State much concern for some time."

"The department has a complete report of the case of Dominic I. Murphy, Consul-General at Sofia, and—who on two occasions was stopped at Warnemünde, stripped, searched and otherwise humiliated, no regard being shown to their official status, as indicated by Lansing's passage from the Legations of Germany at Copenhagen and The Hague, with which they were provided."

"A report of the facts had been awaited by the department in order that it might decide whether these indignities were caused by failure to fulfil the terms of the agreement entered into by the department to have been arrived at by the Embassy with the Foreign Office, in accordance with which the latter would 'then proceed of the interested departments or arrival of American Consuls, either under orders or on leave, provided that due courtesy be extended to them when passing the frontier.'"

"However, your dispatch of December 30th, transmitting an unofficial communication from the Foreign Office, stating that 'these indignities' were caused by the army, has been received. The department is now endeavoring to ascertain the facts of the case, and will take such action as may be warranted."

"The department is now endeavoring to ascertain the facts of the case, and will take such action as may be warranted."

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## INTIMATIONS

drawn by the Foreign Office. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the department's position should be made clear to the Imperial German Government.

"The position of an American Consular officer, in one of responsibility and of dignity, the official status of American Consuls stationed in Germany has been recognised by that country, and confidence in American Consuls assigned to posts in other countries has been shown by Germany since the outbreak of the European war in availing herself of their assistance in protecting German interests."

"For personal or official reasons it is necessary that Consuls stationed at German posts should leave the country temporarily from time to time; and it is also necessary, by reason of the movement of military forces and the difficulties of transportation, that Consuls en route to the United States or other points should in travelling from their posts in other countries occasionally pass through Germany."

"It is difficult to understand, therefore, why American Consuls should under these circumstances be examined at the frontier and some searched, while private individuals are known to be allowed to cross constantly without interference."

"You are directed to present this matter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for his consideration, calling his attention to the imperative necessity that instructions be issued to the proper authorities without delay which shall in the future relieve American Consular officers from the inconvenience and humiliation visited upon the gentlemen referred to above and which were seemingly contemplated by the Foreign Office's unofficial statement, and which, on the contrary, shall assure to American Consular officers full recognition of their official status. You will add that if arrangements cannot be made which will satisfy this Government, it will be obliged seriously to consider the recall of American Consuls in Germany and the relief of American Consuls in other countries from the duty of caring for German interests."

"The nature of the reply made by the Foreign Office is to be telegraphed immediately upon its receipt."

(Signed) LANSING.

Ambassador Gerard delivered the Note to the Foreign Office and conferred with Secretary of State Zimmermann, but could obtain no assurance from the Imperial Government that such practices would not continue. Before the United States Government could press its indictment against the German officials for the abusive treatment of American officials at the frontier the Kaiser announced his submarine blockade order, which was certain to bring about a breach in diplomatic relations.

CONSUL KENT'S REPORT.

In December the American Consul at Leipzig, Mr. William F. Kent, wrote a letter to Mr. Joseph Clark Crow, Charge d'Affaires in Berlin during Mr. Gerard's absence, stating that Americans were being taxed to travel, even officials of the Consulate.

In this letter Mr. Kent said:— "Sir, I have the honour to report that the police of Leipzig in keeping with an alleged decree of the Ministry of Interior, are imposing a tax, varying from one to twenty marks, as the cost of stamping a passport of an American citizen upon his applications for a visa of his passport for the purpose of travelling from Leipzig to any other part of Germany."

"The Obersekretär of the Ministry of Interior, when interviewed as to the rule governing the charge in its variations from one to twenty marks, replied that the financial policy of the applicant was the guiding principle, and of this he judged by the general appearance of the applicant. He stated that usually one mark was charged on all days of the week except Sunday, when the charge was two marks."

Recently both Mr. Harter and Mr. Seagle, Vice-Consuls at this Consulate, were charged two marks each for the privilege of going out of town with a stamped passport.

"If the Ministry of the Interior may arm the police of Leipzig with authority to impose a tax on me of twenty marks for the privilege of leaving the city of Leipzig there is no reason why this tax might not be fixed at one thousand marks, or any other sum. I might thereby be held as a prisoner, notwithstanding the fact that official business might call me to Berlin."

(Signed) WILLIAM F. KENT, American Consul.

Thus, even before President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany, the Imperial Government, through the General Staff and the Ministry of the Interior, was withdrawing courtesies to American officials, insulting, abusing and taxing them to travel.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy food building materials. Very palatable.

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Price 50 cents

## INTIMATIONS

drawn by the Foreign Office. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the department's position should be made clear to the Imperial German Government.

"The position of an American Consular officer, in one of responsibility and of dignity, the official status of American Consuls stationed in Germany has been recognised by that country, and confidence in American Consuls assigned to posts in other countries has been shown by Germany since the outbreak of the European war in availing herself of their assistance in protecting German interests."

"For personal or official reasons it is necessary that Consuls stationed at German posts should leave the country temporarily from time to time; and it is also necessary, by reason of the movement of military forces and the difficulties of transportation, that Consuls en route to the United States or other points should in travelling from their posts in other countries occasionally pass through Germany."

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# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE No. 614.

## Today's Advertisements

"HEATHER DAY"  
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will  
be CLOSED FOR EXCHANGE  
BUSINESS ON FRIDAY, the 30th  
instant, at 1 p.m.  
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917. 2339

## HEATHER DAY OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME.

On Sale To-day  
at the Principal Hotels  
and Stores.  
Price: One Dollar. 2338

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(for account of the estate of the deceased),  
on

TUESDAY,  
the 4th December, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
the House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Double and Single  
Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads and  
Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner  
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and  
Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated  
Ware, etc.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood  
Furniture, including Side Tables, etc.,  
Engravings, Pictures, Tapestries and  
Net, Iron Safe, etc.  
A few lots, Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also  
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire  
Brasses and Four PIANOS, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917. 2340

(Continued on page 8.)

## THE CALENDAR.

### MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Thanksgiving Day in U.S.A.  
9.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Por-  
celains in aid of Heather Day Fund at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
2.41 a.m.—Full Moon.

### General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30  
HEATHER DAY.  
8 a.m.—Belling of Badges, com-  
mences.  
10.30 a.m.—Procession of decorated  
Motor Cars.  
11 a.m.—Collecting from Office to  
Office.  
Noon.—Auction of various articles  
on Cricket Ground.  
3.30 p.m.—Opening of Fair on  
Murray Parade Ground.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1  
Queen's Alexandra's birthday (1844).  
10 a.m.—Opening Day of Italian  
Convent Bazaar.  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous  
Goods (Dress Materials, Blankets,  
Shirts, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.)  
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
2.10 p.m.—Cricket on the E.K.C.C.  
Ground—Club v. Civil Service.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2  
General Holiday.  
SUNDAY, Dec. 3  
General Holiday.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1917.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

THE annual reports on the working  
of the Chinese Post Office are more  
interesting than the general run of  
such reports. We have just received  
the Report on the working of the  
Administration for 1916. In spite  
of the statements with which the  
Report opens that "generally speak-  
ing, the year was by no means  
favourable to postal progress," that  
political changes were attended by  
disastrous consequences, because  
every province suffered from a state  
of unrest, and in large areas in  
several provinces warlike operations  
and heavy fighting made trade  
and communication impossible, the  
Director is yet able to record that  
"taken all in all, the figures show  
a substantial advance in all branches  
of the work which, in the circum-  
stances, is particularly gratifying."  
The Chinese Postal Administration  
has now 21 head offices, 1,595 first,  
second and third class offices and  
sub-offices, and 7,181 agencies.  
Practically all towns of importance  
now have offices established, and  
extension aims at providing postal  
facilities for less important towns  
and remote villages. For such places  
it is explained, the system of rural  
box offices is at first utilised as  
being most economical. Then, when  
postal work improves sufficiently, an  
Agency is established. Agencies  
increased last year by 258, most of  
these being converted rural box  
offices. In spite of this, rural box  
offices stood at 1,978 as against 1,680  
for the previous year. Postal  
establishments totalled 8,797, exclud-  
ing 2,254 local box offices and the  
above-named rural box offices.

But the 250 millions of articles  
posted last year represented only  
0.7 per head of a population estimated  
at 340,000,000. An interesting table  
is given in the Report showing how  
China stands as compared with some  
of her neighbouring Administrations.  
From this we learn that in Japan,  
with a population given as 58,734,000  
the articles posted numbered more  
than eight times as many as in China,  
and gave an average of 32.0 per  
head of population. India's average  
is 3.2, which is the same as that of  
the Straits Settlements. Switzerland's  
average is 86.0 per head. These  
comparative statistics, as the Director  
says, give some idea of the possi-  
bilities of the Chinese Service if it  
is developed on sound lines.

The Administration is now more  
than paying its way. In 1915, for  
the first time, the revenue of the  
Service exceeded its expenditure.  
Last year a further substantial  
advance is recorded. The accounts  
show a surplus of \$235,000, although  
\$300,000 was spent on new buildings  
and property, and \$105,000 to meet  
the loss on the working in the  
provinces of Shantung, part of which  
is refundable. In 1916 the sale of  
stamps alone showed an increase of

\$1,200,000 as compared with 1914,  
and the Director says that unless  
violent changes occur, "the Service,  
although it claims to have the  
cheapest tariff in the world, may now  
be considered self-supporting." "With  
surplus funds instead of a deficit, it  
will be possible to proceed to many  
improvements which have been too  
long delayed. First among these comes  
the building of adequate Office pre-  
mises. Out of over 1,600 offices not  
20 are Service-owned. Practically all  
are rented, and in very few cases are  
they a credit to, much less an  
advertisement for, the Post Office."

It will be a long time yet before  
the Administration will earn a surplus  
which will not be needed for the  
improvement of the Service, for as  
yet little more than the foundations  
are laid of a great Administration.  
Rapid as the progress has been, its  
record of achievement would be still  
more marvellous if only peace and  
order were preserved in the country.  
The province of Kwangtung—which  
is often represented as the cradle of  
high political ideals—has a record  
for brigandage not surpassed by any  
other province in China. It is recorded  
in this province that: "For six  
months the whole province was in  
a state of disorder. Robbers and  
brigands made the most of the  
opportunity. Business and com-  
munications almost came to a  
standstill. The Post Office suffered  
severely. Inland offices were pillaged  
and burnt down. Postal agents were  
captured and held for ransom. Postal  
receipts fell \$11,000 per  
month. There were 160 cases of  
robbery and piracy. Three

couriers were killed and four seriously  
wounded, one man having his ear  
cut off as a warning to other couriers  
not to carry official despatches.  
Inspectors had to be recalled to  
Headquarters, as no official could  
guarantee safe escort or protection."  
A pretty record this for "the most  
enlightened province of China."  
The Service suffered from brigandage  
in Kwangsi, Kweichow, Hunan,  
Szechuan, Shensi and Shanxi, but  
not apparently to the same extent  
as in Kwangtung. In spite of the  
many grave difficulties under which  
the Post Office works in these  
disturbed times it continues to make  
great headway, which is eloquent  
proof of the growing recognition of  
its great utility and reliability.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day in  
the United States.

The death is announced of the  
former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands,  
Liliuokalani.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, accompanied  
by his son and Wong Ching Ting, left  
Shanghai for Canton on the 25th inst.

The second readings of the Bills  
introduced last week will be taken at  
the meeting of the Legislative Council  
to-morrow.

Our readers are reminded of the  
auction of Chinese porcelains in aid of  
Heather Day Funds to be held at  
Messrs. Hughes & Hough's to-morrow  
afternoon.

The official souvenir programme of  
Heather Day will be on sale to-day at  
the principal hotels and stores. To-  
morrow afternoon a number of boys  
and girls in costume will be offering the  
book for sale at the lounge of the  
Hongkong Hotel.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau  
informs us that it learns from authentic  
sources that Mr. Hu Han-min, the former  
Governor General of Kwangtung, has  
intimated that he is not anxious  
for the Civil Government of Kwang-  
tung, in spite of the widely circulated  
report that he is the most probable  
successor to Li Yao-hon, who has just  
resigned from office. Should he be  
unanimously elected by the Provincial  
Assembly he might not decline it.

### WHY IT SELLS

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is  
the largest-selling cough medicine  
in the world to-day, because it does  
exactly what a cough remedy is supposed  
to do. It stops the cough, soothes the  
throat, and does it promptly and effec-  
tually. For sale by all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY AND THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

### A BAZAAR AND TWO ENTER- TAINMENTS.

On Thursday, December 6th, and on  
Friday, December 7th, entertainments  
are being given at the Hongkong  
University in aid of the funds for the  
relief of distress caused by the floods  
in the province of Chihli. The enter-  
tainment on December 6th will include  
an exhibition of the scientific and  
engineering laboratories and a concert.  
That on the 7th will be a performance  
of "The Merchant of Venice" in Chinese.

The students are also organising a  
bazaar with side-shows which will be  
held in the University on each of these  
days from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.  
Admission to the bazaar will be free.

The Council of the University Union  
has obtained the operation of affiliated  
societies for the above programmes, and  
appeals to all members of the Union to  
assist in obtaining as large a sum as is  
possible for the relief of the sufferers of  
the Tientsin floods.

Tickets of admission on each evening,  
\$1.00 each, which will admit holders to  
the Concert Hall, and tickets for reserved  
seats (\$4 and \$2 each), may be obtained  
at the University or from the follow-  
ing:—The Sincere Co., The Sun Co., Ltd.,  
The Wing On Co., Ltd., Messrs. Gray  
& Co., Messrs. M. Y. Sun & Co., Ltd.,  
Mr. Tay Gan Tin, c/o St. John's Hall,  
Mr. Lim Bang In, c/o Eilat Hall, or  
The Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong  
University Union.

An easy method of subscribing is to  
purchase tickets, but a subscription list  
is also being made.

### THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE.

We are asked to state that the special  
service in St. John's Cathedral, to-  
morrow, will be held at 12.15 p.m. and  
not 12 noon as previously stated.

The Service will consist of a Psalm  
of Thanksgiving, special prayers, the  
American Battle Hymn of the Republic,  
and the National Anthem.

The Bishop of Victoria will give a  
brief address after which Mr. Deenan  
Fuller will play "The Star Spangled  
Banner."

The front seats in the nave will be at  
the disposal of American citizens.

It is expected that the service will be  
concluded before one o'clock.

### DIVORCE REFORM ADVOCATED.

In advocating divorce reform, includ-  
ing immediate legislation to convert  
conjugal separations over three years  
and upwards into divorces, Sir Arthur  
Conan Doyle, speaking on the 8th ult.  
in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester,  
said there was evidence that Germany  
was going to a monstrous length to  
strengthen her future position. Child-  
ren born to unmarried women would,  
by the State's order be legitimate, and a  
premium would be paid to the mother.  
God forbid that we should follow Ger-  
many in such animal devices, but it was  
not a time to allow a considerable section  
of our population to be sterilised.

Two Chinese, a man and woman,  
were sent to the Government Civil  
Hospital yesterday, suffering from in-  
juries to the head and face sustained  
through being knocked down by a tram  
car. The man was knocked down in  
Praya East as he was unloading salt-fish  
a cargo boat, and the woman was  
knocked down in Des Vaux Road West.

The President of China is  
experiencing much difficulty in getting  
a statement to take office as Premier. A  
telegram says that a further develop-  
ment in the political situation is expect-  
ed when Shun, Chin, Huen reaches  
Peking, but a Shanghai telegram says  
that Shun, who left Shanghai a few  
days ago, is remaining at Nanking until  
he receives satisfactory replies to his  
telegrams to Luk Wing Ting. Generally  
speaking, the indications are that pro-  
gress is being made with the negotia-  
tions for a restoration of peace in China.

The total output of the Kaian  
Mining Administration's mines for the  
week ending 10th November, amounted  
to 28,731 tons, and the sales during the  
period to 28,711 tons.

A famous writer on "Prosperity"  
recently died insolvent in Washington,  
D.C. This is a cautionary tale to the  
"Success" magazine, formerly published in New  
York, when it ceased publication it  
had liabilities for several hundred  
thousand dollars.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

When you have a bad cold you want  
a remedy that will not only give  
relief, but effect a prompt and permanent  
cure. A remedy that is pleasant to take,  
promptly stops the cough, soothes the  
throat, relieves the lungs, and restores  
the system to a healthy condition. This  
remedy has a long and wide sale and  
has been used by all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### "HELPING WAR CHARITIES."

A Chinese youth, describing himself  
as a student, was charged at the  
Magistracy this morning with obtaining  
money under false pretences.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

It was stated that the defendant went  
to several houses in Yaumati selling  
rosaries at fifty cents each, the proceeds  
of which, he stated, were to be given to  
the Government to swell the Heather  
Day Charity Funds. Defendant had  
with him a quantity of rosaries which he  
asked the purchasers to sign; these he  
retained, explaining that the names  
of the purchasers would be given to the  
Government. "Unluckily" for him he  
tried to sell a rose to a Chinese detective  
in Yaumati with the result that the  
latter, after making inquiries from the  
Police Station, arrested the defendant.

Evidence was given by four of the  
defendant's dupes who told His Worship  
that the defendant told them that he  
was duped by the Government to sell  
the roses for the War Charities.

The defendant in his vindication made  
a long incoherent story of how he had  
been impressed by Inspector Thompson  
of the Sanitary Board on the necessity  
of helping the War Charities. He  
therefore bought the roses with his own  
money to sell at fifty cents each, the  
proceeds of which, together with the  
names of the purchasers, he intended  
to hand to one of the Europeans on the  
Murray Parade ground on the 30th  
inst. He had no other idea save to help  
the War Charities.

Inspector Gertard stated that about  
a month ago, the defendant was fined  
\$10 for impersonating a constable at  
East Point.

His Worship severely reprimanded  
the defendant and imposed on him a  
fine of \$50.

### THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.  
Dyer, Ball this morning with the  
larceny of 20 lbs of tin sheets valued at  
\$5 from the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating  
that he had been falsely accused. The  
charge brought against him was the  
result of a quarrel between him and the  
watchman who arrested him.

Evidence was given by a Chinese  
watchman who stated that he saw the  
defendant going out by the gate with  
both hands in his pockets. His  
suspicious were aroused by the  
behaviour of the defendant, who  
appeared to him to be hiding something  
under his clothes. He stopped defend-  
ant and had him searched with the  
result that a quantity of tin sheets were  
found on his person. He then called  
the head watchman to have the  
defendant arrested.

After hearing further evidence, His  
Worship sentenced the defendant to six  
weeks' hard labour and four hours  
stocks, the last to be carried out on the  
premises of the Kowloon Godowns.

### THEFT OF A HAT.

An unemployed Chinese was charged  
before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with  
the larceny of a felt hat valued at \$5  
the property of Mr. N. S. Bertram,  
a transport officer, residing at the Palace  
Hotel, Kowloon.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Gordon stated that the  
defendant went into the hall way of the  
Palace Hotel yesterday when he thought  
nobody was looking, took up a felt hat  
from the hat stand, put it on his head  
and calmly walked out of the hotel.  
Unfortunately for him, he was observed  
by a hotel boy who followed him into  
Haiphong Road and arrested him.

Questioned by the Magistrate, defen-  
dant stated he did not steal the hat.  
He only took it just to see what it was  
like.

This excuse, however, was not accepted,  
and he was sentenced to six weeks'  
imprisonment with hard labour.

### BANISHMENT ORDER DISREGARDED.

The case was resumed before Mr. Dyer  
Ball this morning in which a Chinese  
was charged with attempting to steal a  
raincoat valued at \$5 from the Wing  
Fat Cheong shop in Queen's Road  
Central.

It was stated that the defendant was  
banished for life last year after serving  
six months' hard labour for returning  
to the Colony before his ten years'  
banishment sentence had expired.

His Worship found the defendant  
guilty of having attempted to steal and  
sentenced him to three months' hard  
labour. As for the second charge of  
returning from banishment, defendant  
would be committed to the next  
Criminal Session.

## CHINESE POST OFFICE.

### THE WORK IN KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

The following extracts are from the  
Report on the Working of the Chinese  
Post Office in 1916:—

Kwangtung.—The conditions of dull  
trade and general unrest which prevailed  
at the close of last year continued till  
March, when political disturbances broke  
out, and the province suffered the  
horrors of civil war till September.  
Hostilities commenced in the north-east  
and south-west. In June a Yunnan  
army on its way to the north under Li  
Lieh-Chun turned against Kwangtung  
and marched on Canton by the North  
River. Then Kwangsi troops approached  
by the West River and reached within  
a few miles of the city, which  
remained in a state of siege from July  
22nd till September 11th, when peace  
was arranged. In the meantime, heavy  
fighting took place at several points on  
the East River. For six months the  
whole province was thus in a state of  
disorder. Robbers and brigands made  
the most of the opportunity. Business  
and communications almost came to a  
standstill. The Post Office suffered  
severely. Inland Offices were pillaged  
and burnt down. Postal Agents were cap-  
tured and held for ransom. Steam traffic with  
inland places was suspended, likewise  
the operating of many courier and boat  
lines. Railway traffic, for the most part,  
was also stopped. Postal receipts fell  
\$11,000 per month. There were 165  
cases of robbery and piracy. In other  
42 cases couriers were held up and rob-  
bed of their belongings by brigands, but  
mails, though opened, were not stolen.  
Three couriers were killed and four  
seriously wounded, one man having his  
ears cut off as a warning to other  
couriers not to carry official despatches.  
Inspectors had to be recalled to Head-  
quarters, as no official could guarantee  
safe escort or protection.

In spite of all, postal operations were  
carried on wherever and whenever  
possible. But progress and extension  
were greatly affected. 11 agencies and  
13 Rural Box Offices were opened.  
Rural Box Offices now number 830.  
Articles of mail matter posted totalled 28.8  
millions, little more than maintaining  
last year's figures. Articles delivered  
show a slightly greater advance, in spite  
of a decrease of 400,000 under news-  
papers. Money orders issued amounted  
to \$405,000, against \$350,000 in 1915,  
while money orders cashed fell from  
\$370,000 to \$268,000. There was a  
total suspension of money order business  
for a month owing to hostilities. Parcel  
business was practically suspended for a  
period of nearly three months. It is  
therefore not surprising that the number  
posted fell from 109,000 to 83,000 and  
the number delivered from 144,000 to  
101,000. The total value of outward  
parcels amounted to over \$1,500,000,  
and of parcels delivered to \$2,200,000.  
Naturally, the financial results are less  
satisfactory than last year, but business  
is picking up again and promises well  
for 1917.

A careful study was made of existing  
courier lines, on many of which improve-  
ments were made. For instance, the  
Shiuchow Pinghsieh line connecting with  
Changsha (Hunan) was accelerated from  
a daily to a fast day-and-night service.  
Similar alterations were made on a  
number of other lines, and that with  
practically no additions to the courier  
staff, 78% were added to the length  
of courier lines, bringing the total to  
31,021 ft, of which 78% are fast day-  
and-night lines. No change was made  
in the railway services, construction  
work being at a standstill. All the  
lines were interrupted for a time during  
the military operations. On the Canton-  
Hankow line traffic was suspended from  
1st May to 14th September, the Canton-  
Samsui line was closed to traffic for 62  
days altogether, and for one month the  
Kowloon train only proceeded as far as  
Sheklong.

Native postal agencies still continue  
to thrive to a certain extent in this  
province. It is difficult to calculate the  
unregistered *min-chi* even approximately,  
as nearly all shops and merchants  
transmit letters, although that is not  
their main business. At Kungchow on  
one occasion, an unregistered letter-hong  
despatched to Bangkok a closed mail  
containing 4,000 letters. As there is  
no restriction on clubbed packages  
posted at foreign Post Offices, these  
letter-transmitters and unregistered  
*min-chi* have excellent facilities for  
carrying on their work. Renewed  
efforts are being made to check this  
illicit transmission of mail, but it is  
doubtful whether these will be successful  
without Government legislation.

During the year the Hongkong Post  
Office returned to office of origin many  
letters posted by German subjects which  
they had previously received and  
refused to transmit to their destination.  
At the end of the year the greater  
part of the staff moved into the new  
Canton Head Office premises. The  
office is quite a palatial building situat-  
ed on the Chinese bank, opposite the  
Hongkong steamer wharves. In front  
it has three stories with basement, and  
at the back two floors. It is of rein-  
forced concrete throughout, has a very  
fine appearance, is most substantial, and  
is in every way up to date. Fittings  
and furniture are modern, order and will  
be of the most approved style. The  
site could not be better, and the build-  
ing is ample in size. It promises to  
secure greater efficiency in all branches  
of work, better service, and more ex-  
peditious handling of the ever increasing  
volume of mail.

Kwangsi.—In 1916 this province was  
the victim of floods; during the past  
year it has suffered from political distur-  
bance. The civil war, and the attack upon  
the neighbouring province of Kwang-  
tung, caused a great falling off in  
the inter-provincial trade. The feeling  
of insecurity which prevailed was  
responsible for the noticeable falling off  
in many categories of mail matter, but  
the revival of trade on the cessation of  
the troubles made good, in most cases,  
the threatened diminution as compared  
with the previous year. For example,  
there was for some time a marked falling  
off in registered articles; business and  
official institutions stopped registering  
their correspondence, possibly fearing  
that registered mails would be the first  
to be tampered with in the event of any  
general outbreak of lawlessness. This  
falling off was, however, ultimately  
made good. During May and June  
stamp sales improved considerably owing  
to the presence in the district of soldiers  
from other provinces who posted letters  
home. The same cause increased the  
money order business. But these con-  
ditions proved inimical to the parcel  
business; the silk and piece goods trade  
with Fuzhou, Taicheng, and Canton  
completely ceased when the Samsui-  
Canton Railway came under military  
occupation. The summarising of results  
at the close of the year shows, however,  
that in the final working-out, parcels  
posted in the district decreased by 550 in  
number but increased in weight by 15,885  
kilos, the latter constituting a rise of  
133 per cent as compared with last  
year's figures. Parcels for delivery  
dropped in number by 8 per cent, and  
increased in weight 24 per cent. Articles  
of mail matter posted increased from 21  
to 31 millions, while those for delivery  
in the district fell by 13,000, a decrease  
of 3 per cent. There was a rise in  
money orders both issued and cashed,  
the former advancing by \$36,000 and  
the latter by \$21,000.

Many changes in routes and com-  
munications have been made during the  
year. Some lines have been entirely  
abolished, others have been diverted,  
while others, again, have been converted  
to boat services. These changes have  
made possible a reduction of 19 in the  
number of couriers, while there is an  
increase of 10 in the number of motor  
boats available for carrying mails.

Taipeifu Third Class Office was  
raised to the status of a Second Class  
Office and given the privileges of a  
steam-served Money Order Office. One  
other office (Chongong) and three  
agencies were given steam-served  
facilities, while two Offices and 14  
agencies were granted steam-served  
privileges for parcels only. The No. 3  
Sub-Office of Kweilin was closed, and  
five new agencies were opened.

The number of losses of mails in this  
district continues high. 39 couriers  
were held up by bandits, and 18  
were robbed of their mails. One  
courier was murdered. Three vessels  
were wrecked in the rapids, and the  
mails on them lost. Four motor and  
two native (post) boats were pirated,  
but the mails were lost in only two  
cases. Besides these, there were six  
other losses due to accidents of various  
kinds.

### U-BOAT "JOKES."

### AMERICAN CONSUL'S EXPERI- ENCES.

An address by Mr. Wesley Frost, former  
United States Consul at Queenstown,  
was the feature of the closing session of  
the Conference of the American Labour  
Alliance at Minneapolis recently. Mr.  
Frost narrated his experiences after  
the sinking of the Lusitania, the  
Laconia and scores of smaller craft  
in the "happy hunting ground" for  
German submarines stretched out in the  
ocean south of Ireland. Mr. Frost said:  
"Hundreds of men and women told me  
their painful tales with the voices of their  
dead still in their ears. They told me,  
too, of the grim jokes of the submarine  
commanders, who in some cases placed  
the survivors on top of the U-boats and  
submerged, later to appear with helmets  
their crews to take snapshots of the  
struggling victims to be sent home to  
relatives and sweethearts. These are not  
idle dreams; they are the statements of  
weeping men and women sworn to before  
Almighty God."

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

### "HEATHER DAY" DUTIES.

Men wanted for duty from No. 1  
Platoon and No. 2 Company will report  
to their own inspectors at Headquarters  
Club. The latter will report direct to  
Inspector Garrod.

All staff and company inspectors  
will report in person to the  
Inspector Garrod at the Parade Ground  
at 10 a.m. on Friday, November 30th.  
Exemption from this duty may be  
obtained from A. S. P. Hough or the  
D.A.P.R.

### KURSKY COURSE 1917-18.

All members of the Staff Mounted  
Police, Maxim Gunners and Inspectors  
and sergeants of No. 1 Platoon are  
provisionally warned, to attend to fire  
the above course on the morning of  
Sunday next, December 2nd. Further  
details will be issued.

### PARADES CENTRAL 5 p.m.

Thursday, November 29th.—No. 2 Co.  
under own Commanders. Also all  
recruits.

### PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. approve the pro-  
motion of Sergeant J. C. Castro, Staff  
Equipment Officer to the rank of Crown  
sergeant.











SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	Nov. 29	Colombo	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved.  
Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-trip World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16th, at 1 p.m. - SATURDAY, JAN. 23th.

AN UNBEPARSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. REITER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Princes' Buildings, 105 Horse Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED  
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE  
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Java Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to changes without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD

General Agents.

STORIES OF BEERBOHM TREE.

A MANAGER'S REMINISCENCES.

In an American paper recently there appeared the following article by Mr. Percy Burton, who was the American manager for Sir Herbert Tree during his tour of that continent:—

"Sir Herbert Tree, notwithstanding his German origin, which was apparent in his family name of Beerbohm, was by no means pro-German (in fact he was very strongly pro-Ally), and openly despised the Kaiser as the originator of this 'stupid war'."

"I remember my telling him that Mayor Mitchell was occupying a box one evening to see 'Colonel Newcome.' At curtain-fall he rushed round with his ordering vitality through the stage entrance and greeted Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell at the foot of the stairs, and plunged into a discussion of the war."

"I have a theory," said Tree to the mayor, with one of his flowing gestures, "that the Kaiser will sooner or later step down from his throne and say to his people: 'I am tired of ruling your country.' Knowing instinctively that his loyal supporters would insist on his retaining it."

But the mayor was not quite so optimistic as to the Kaiser's unselfishness.

TREE'S PATRIOTISM.

Tree's prevailing spirit was that of the keenest patriotism for the Anglo-Saxon race, and he was never tired of speaking for the cause of the Allies. "Sherbert," as he was often called from short by his friends and even by his company, but not to his face for he always had a sense of decorum and dignity—was generally spectacular, and loved an effect in public or private. Observed all "observers" in a stage box at a certain performance, when the orchestra struck up the national tune "My Country 'Tis of Thee," Tree, recognising the well-known strains as equally applicable to "God Save the King," rose and took the salute as personal compliment, being apparently in the seventh heaven of delight, the occasion being a negro performance in his honor at the Lafayette Theatre in Harlem, New York.

Tree was always delighted to find his identity was known, and being cognized, he would indulge in telling the story of his experience in Dublin, where he hired a jaunting-car and enjoyed a long drive, engaging the driver in general conversation. "And what do you do for a living?" the latter asked him eventually. "Oh," said Tree, "I'm an actor—unlike Irving."

The drive at an end, Tree had to apologise to the "javery" that he had no gratuity for him (for he was usually short of ready cash).

Shure and shure a great actor," retorted the Irish jauchser, "You're a greater actor than Irving (with a pause). 'In your own estimation'."

Sir Herbert was like a child in many ways, and recalled the incident of a little boy who came up to him at a private house where Tree was a visitor in Chicago, and asked: "Are you an Englishman?" Tree could not deny the soft impeachment, and the small boy struck him with his little fist and said: "Well, take that for upsetting the tea!"

Tree was remarkably quick at repartee. To the prompter or stage-manager who said to him reprovingly at rehearsal, "you don't know your lines, Sir Herbert!" he replied, "Oh, yes, I do—several of them!"

When playing Fagin in "Oliver Twist," Tree appeared in the usual way associated with the character, except for his feet, which were shod in spotties, patent leather boots. He explained in an undertone to his leading lady that they were quite in keeping with the part, as Fagin had "stolen" them!

A TUMBLE WITH SHAW.  
At a rehearsal of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," Tree and the author were in heated discussion as to whether Professor Higgins was really in love with Eliza Doolittle, the character played by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, when the actress interrupted the verbal duel with the ejaculation to the vegetarian dramatist, "Where do you know about love, Shaw? One of these days you will be told of a good mutton chop—and then heaven help all us women!"

Tree was at first averse to Woman's Suffrage, but told me that, since their splendid work during the war, he had changed his mind, and had said so publicly in a speech he made the last time he was in England.

Walking down the Haymarket one day shortly after the Titanic steamship disaster, the incorrigible and ubiquitous Tree espied Ellen Terry's daughter, Miss Alice, going to her dressing-room, just ahead of him. Going up behind her, he lightly tapped her on the shoulder and said, "Boots for Women!" But that was before he was converted.

Once Tree was endeavouring to get a very popular actor (the late Lewis Waller) back to his aid, and received him in his dressing-room as he was making up. "How much would you want to come back to my beautiful theatre?" inquired Tree, as he went on with his make-up. Waller, who was by then his own manager and had no intention of returning to Tree, named an exorbitant figure, which was out of the question, and Tree replied as he went on making-up: "Don't bang the door as you go out, Waller!"

A TIPP WITH IRVING.  
But Tree was himself "stung" to this quick on occasions, and a story arose of how he and Sir Henry Irving were discussing their forthcoming plans at the Garrick Club. They were of course, not the best of friends, and each was ready to take a rase out of the other. Irving's phrase came soon enough, and he was as alert as Tree and more vitriolic or venomous. "Irving," he said, "is a more natural wit, however, than Tree."

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

SHIPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Company's Steamship

"KASHIMA MARU,"  
having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where they will be secured on marks by mark and delivery, and be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.  
Goods not cleared by the 1st December, 1917, will be subject to rent.  
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

SHIPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1917. 3330

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where they will be secured on marks by mark and delivery, and be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.  
Goods not cleared by the 30th November, at 5 p.m. 1917, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 30th November, 1917, at 5.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1917. 3337

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where they will be secured on marks by mark and delivery, and be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd December, 1917, at 10 a.m.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, Agents.  
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917. 3331

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

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